

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LVII. - NO. 1.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 2910

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society
LINUS DARLING,
PROPRIETOR
ISSUED WEEKLY AT
JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING
178 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TERMS:
\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.
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AGRICULTURAL.

At a dollar per bushel for wheat, or anywhere near that price, it pays farmers well to use artificial fertilizers, and we hear that many of the fertilizer manufacturers are already reaping some of the profits of the wheat harvest, in supplying very heavy orders for seed for next year's crop, now being seeded.

How many of our brother dairymen use milk pails that have creases or seams into which dirt can run and which dirt cannot be washed or poked out by any ordinary process? We hope not one such pail is in use.

But it is necessary to carefully examine all tinware often to see that no seams exist. We find it necessary to take some tinware to the tinsmith, about once each year, and have such seams and cracks filled up even with solder.—Michigan Farmer.

The use of a strong spray of Bordeaux mixture in early spring is recommended by a writer in the National Stockman to kill the pear blight germs. A careful and thorough pruning out of all affected parts and burning the same at once is the only way to prevent the spread of the blight. Feeding the tree with an abundance of potash and phosphoric acid and not too great an amount of nitrogen, to develop a hard, close grained wood growth, where the cells are strong and hardy, will also be of advantage.

The peach growers' greatest enemy is not the yellows, nor the borer, nor rot, nor frost, nor fungus, nor even the commission man, said a speaker before the Ohio State Society. It is the cull peach, which saps the vitality of the tree, breaks down the market and generally breaks up the grower. Cull fruit of all kinds should not only be thinned for the tree's sake, but also for the sake of the market. When a consumer buys a basket of a bushel or two of culls of any kind, his appetite for that kind of fruit is usually satisfied for the season.

The Swivel Plough.

Editor of MASS. PLOUGHMAN:
For ploughing most fields I prefer to have the work done with a swivel plough because those unsightly and unprofitable dead furrows are avoided and consequently the field is left in a much more level and desirable condition. Some men still object to swivel ploughs because, they say, that this class of plough will not turn as good a furrow as the common flat land plough; this, however, is an erroneous idea and should be corrected, for there are at the present time swivel ploughs so constructed that they will turn a furrow slice as perfectly as can be done by any flat land plow. Not all will do this, but some will. When intending to purchase a plow do not purchase the one that costs the least money unless you are perfectly satisfied that it will do the best work. A dollar or two in difference of cost is not much to be considered beside the difference in the class of work done. It is a real pleasure to hold some ploughs, while it is directly the reverse of this with some others.
F. H. Dow,
Stoughton, N. Y.

Horse Radish Culture.

Editor of MASS. PLOUGHMAN:
Dear Sir,—As I subscribe for your paper I would like to ask the best way to raise horse radish so it will grow in one large root and not a bunch of roots as mine does, and the best way to keep the same in winter.

Yours truly, L. S. B.

Horse radish is usually grown by the market gardeners as a second crop between rows of early beets or lettuce, spinach or other greens. In order to produce good roots the ground must be very heavily manured and the crops grown quickly in one season, the roots being plowed out in November, for if allowed to stand a second year in the same land, the roots become a tangled mass almost impossible to use.

The land is usually thrown up into ridges with a plow about thirty inches apart about May 1st and the sides of the ridge after raking planted with a row of lettuce or greens. The horse radish "sets," which are simply small bits of root about the size of a lead pencil and one-half inch long, are pressed into the ground about an inch deep between the thumb and first finger at marks made by the wheel marker or other tool about ten to twelve inches apart along the top of the ridge. The sets start slowly and do not make much growth till after the early crop is cleared off in July when they rapidly cover the ground with a luxuriant growth of leaves three or four feet high. Harvesting is done in November, the tops are cut off with a hoe and raked away, the land plowed with a strong team of two or three horses tending with a large plow, throwing the earth first away from the row at each side and then running the plow directly under the roots to turn them out. They are then forked out and piled in a pit not over eighteen inches deep and covered with loam and a rough litter over this to keep out frost.

If stored in a cellar or piled in a pit deeper than above advised, the roots will heat and start into growth and be spoiled. It is a good plan to let the covering of earth freeze nearly solid before covering with litter.

October on the Farm.

The sultry and foggy heat of August and September have gone, and the bracing breezes from the northwest remind us of the coming winter, and give us new life and vigor to make ready for it. The abundant rains of this year in New England have made the grass fields and pastures beautifully green, and the cattle will have abundance of fall feed, and a fine store of rowen for winter. Corn is unusually late in ripening, but there has been little frost as yet, and those who are fortunate enough to have silos will find the corn ripe enough to harvest for this method of harvesting.

Evidently this way of storing the corn crop is valued by the progressive milkmen near Boston; one of our neighbors is now cutting a field of several acres of corn fodder and teaming it three miles on wagons rigged for the purpose with a low platform on bent axle, laid in sufficient quantity near the cow stables being too scarce and valuable to be used for this purpose. His farm is described at some length in another column.

There should be no delay now about harvesting the tender vegetables such as squashes and tomatoes; as soon as the first frost kills the leaves the crop should be gathered and stored under some shed or hotbed frame, where the sun will ripen much of the unripe fruit and where protection from frost on cold nights can be easily given.

As fast as the fields are cleared of the corn, potatoes, and other vegetables it is well to plow them so as to stop the growth of weeds; if seeding to grass is intended it will be better to defer it until late in November unless it can be done the first week in October. Grass that comes up late in October is frequently killed by winter, while seed sown just before the ground freezes in November will seldom fail of a good catch. Winter rye, however, can be sown at any time this month, and is a good crop for any garden land to be used next May; the rye covers the land during winter and prevents the loss of

fertility and gives a good early bite for the cattle in spring before going to grass.

Harvesting of root crops is best done during the fine weather that usually prevails in this month; the potatoes, beets and magdols being most tender are harvested first, leaving the more hardy carrots, turnips and horse-radish till the last, the two latter being better done in November. The roots should be piled in the field in heaps of about thirteen bushels and covered with a couple of inches of loam to protect them from sun and frost till removed later to the pit or cellar for storage. In digging potatoes, carrots, parsnips and horse-radish it saves hard work and time to run a small plow at each side of the row before digging; after this the potatoes are thrown out by a hook or fork, the carrots and parsnips are pulled out by hand but the horse-radish will need a big plow with two heavy horses to run directly under the row and turn it out, after which it is easily forked out by hand. All roots should be quickly picked up and piled before the sun can wilt them.

Greenhouses and hotbeds should be put in order for winter use by giving them a coat of paint and repairing the broken glass. It is a good time now to plant in these parsley, mint, dandelions, violets, pansies and other hardy plants for winter forcing. After transplanting they should be well watered, and if they will shade them for a few hours at midday, but give them all the light they will bear without wilting.

It will pay well to overhaul all farm implements as soon as they are no longer needed, and tighten up loose bolts, and give them a coat of oil before storing away in the shed for the winter. Rust and carelessness destroy more tools than hard use, and a little care at the right time will save much loss and annoyance.

The celery crop will need a good deal of attention this month. This crop is now grown quite differently from the method of former years when the Boston market variety was the one chiefly grown. This variety had a large number of sprouts, sometimes ten or twelve on a single root and consequently required considerable room for growing, the plants being set a foot apart with plenty of room for banking.

The custom now is to plant in rows thirty inches apart with six inches between the plants, using the Paris golden or other early variety for each alternate row, the intervening ones being planted with the Giant Pascal variety. The early rows are blanched during the warm weather of September and early October by placing boards or hot bed planks at each side of the row held in place by stakes driven into the ground at each side. Blanching of the early sorts in warm weather requires only ten or twelve days. After removing the early rows the later sorts in the intervening rows are blanched by banking the earth up to them with plow or shovels. For this purpose a celery plow is used with a long mould-board and an iron rod reaching from the clevis in front of the mould-board and about four inches from it clear back to the handle of the plow; this rod gathers up the stalks in front of the plow and the earth thrown up by the mould-board holds them in place.

Campbell's Early Grape.

We received Sept. 23 from Geo. S. Josselyn of Fredonia, N. Y., a sample of this excellent new variety of grape originated by Geo. W. Campbell of Delaware, O. It is a cross between the Hartford, Concord, Moore's Early, through Mascot, Hamburg, by careful selection of the best seedlings. The berries are larger than the Concord with about the same color and bloom; the flavor is excellent and the juice very sweet, the pulp ripening throughout at this early date. It is claimed to be as early as Moore's. The bunches are of good size, though grown on vines one year old, planted in 1895, i. e., three years from the cutting. This grape seems to be a valuable addition to our new fruits, and we have no doubt, with the energetic send-off that Mr. Josselyn is giving it that it will prove profitable both to him and to those who buy it.

Chestnuts.

The season is at hand when the October frosts will crack open the chestnut burs and send the nuts rattling down to the ground in the next gale from the northwest. Then there will be a general scramble between the boys and the squirrels to harvest a winter's supply; there is a good demand for them too in our cities, roasted on their little charcoal stoves on the curbstones.

Every one must have noticed the difference in size and productiveness of different trees in our woods, some producing large handsome nuts in quantity, while others yield only a meagre crop of inferior size. None of our native nuts however compare at all for size or attractiveness with the chestnuts of Spain, Italy and Japan which are easily grafted upon the common chestnut of our woods.

The peculiarities of these large nuts are not propagated with certainty by growing seedlings; these differ widely from each other and from the parent tree. It is, however, by no means difficult to graft the chestnut, and by this method the different varieties are perpetuated with certainty. Trees grown from our native nut make excellent stock upon which to graft the large varieties.

The Italian and Spanish chestnuts are not hardy enough to endure our climate but there are several large varieties from the south which are hardy and much larger than any of our native nuts.

If one wishes to grow stocks on which to graft chestnuts he should save the nuts now and pack them carefully in sand in boxes made of hemlock boards, which mice and squirrels dislike to gnaw into, and these boxes should be covered with a foot of earth in a dry place out of doors; in spring the nut should be taken out and planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, setting the nuts six inches apart. After the trees have made one or two years' growth, they should be grafted near the ground in early spring and banked up with earth so as to cover the place where the scion is inserted, but leaving its point exposed to the air. As with any other grafting it is necessary to bring the inner bark of the scion and stock together in order to effect the union, and to keep out dry air and sunshine until the union is well perfected.

We are not aware that the wood of the Japanese chestnut has been used in this country and do not know how it compares with the wood of our native trees which, as is well known, is highly esteemed for fencing, for railroad ties, and for house finishing.

The chestnut is a very useful tree both for its nuts and wood and deserves to be planted much more largely upon our rocky hills where it grows naturally, except in the more northern parts of New England.

It is seldom seen native much north of the northern boundary of Massachusetts, though quite abundant near Lake George in New York State.

How To Apply Quick Lime.

Owing to the size of the lumps, great difficulty is met with in securing even distribution if quick lime is spread directly upon the soil; for this reason, a plan frequently adopted is to distribute the lime in heaps of from forty to fifty pounds at intervals, depending upon the rate per acre at which the lime is to be used, says a bulletin of the R. I. Experiment Station. Heaps of fifty pounds each, twenty-one feet apart in each direction, would give an application of about two and one-half tons per acre, and heaps of forty pounds each, at the same distance, one of two tons per acre. The heaps should be well covered with soil, which if it is fairly moist will supply water enough to the lime so that it will be well slacked in the course of a few days. It may then be spread from the heaps with a shovel, or as some seem to prefer, be loaded upon and then spread from a cart, stone "boat" or "drag." In case the soil is very dry from a fourth to half a pail of water, depending upon the apparent moisture of the soil, may be thrown

over each heap before it is covered with earth.

One objection which some might raise to the above method of procedure is that the soil under the heaps is liable to get proportionately more lime than the rest of the field, and therefore to render the growth of the crops slightly uneven. This need not, however, constitute a serious objection to the method in actual farm practice, if reasonable care is exercised in spreading the heaps.

If the machinery of the farm includes a lime spreader, a course frequently adopted is to slack the lime on one side of the field, or in some other convenient location, and then load it into and distribute it by the spreader directly. In order to slack the lime in this way, two, to two and a half pails of water should be sprinkled over each cask of lime as it is emptied. The whole pile when complete should be covered thoroughly with soil. The following day the lime is usually fit for use, but if the spreader itself is not equipped with a screen the lime should be screened before an attempt is made to apply it. Any lumps remaining may then be further slacked. Care should be taken to separate the soil from the lime as far as possible to prevent clogging the spreader. The soil can be spread separately.

The most disagreeable feature connected with the use of lime is its action upon the throat, nostrils and eyes, but this may be largely overcome by resort to glasses adapted to the purpose, and to protection by a sponge or other artificial appliances such as are used for shielding the nostrils by those engaged in running threshing machines. Many people do not find any particular difficulty in applying lime without the use of such precautions, provided they exercise a little care in handling it. In the early morning, if the air is moist and still, little difficulty will be experienced. A sheet of burlap attached to the rear and sides of the lime spreader, and weighted with a piece of wood so that it will trail upon the ground, is found to be very effective in keeping the lime from flying about. This can be made out of old bags if other material is not more convenient.

When quick lime is used in small quantities, it is sometimes placed in baskets and dipped in water for a moment and then dipped into a wagon body and allowed to slack for some hours, after which it is taken directly to the field and applied.

Under all circumstances lime should be harrowed in immediately, or it is liable to cake with the soil and will not yield the best results.

To Ripen Green Tomatoes and Corn.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says in regard to ripening of green tomatoes and corn: When frost threatens, we pull the tomato vines up by the roots and hang them in the cellar. All ripen up and give us the finest tomatoes very late. The sweet corn, that is prime when the frost comes, is also pulled up by the roots and set upright under a roof in an airy place not too thickly together, or it may mold. In this way it will be good for a long time, and it is away ahead of the canned. Stowell's Evergreen is best for this. Of the main crop, we evaporate and can very much, but are careful to take it when in prime, not too old, over-ripe, or hard. If you want your canned and evaporated things good, they must be taken when in their best.

Profit in Feeding Calves.

Bulletin No. 35 of the Iowa Agricultural College contains some interesting details of experiments in feeding lambs and calves; hog cholera and swine plague; diseases of sheep in Iowa, and the quick and slow ripening of cream. The following remarks in the conclusion of the details of the calf experiments are worthy of mention.

The capacity of the calf to render good results for feed consumed is well known. In some experiments made by Wolff gain is reported at the rate of one pound of increase in live weight for each 97 pounds of organic matter consumed in the feed. This was made on a daily ration of 17.6 of whole milk, with 3.9

pounds of cream added. In the experiments reported in this Bulletin the highest rate of gain is one pound from 1.78 pounds of dry matter in the feed consumed, though these results indicate quite clearly that it is possible for a short time in the early life of the calf and under favorable circumstances, to obtain a pound of gain in live weight from every pound of dry matter contained in the feed. In mature cattle the amount required is eleven pounds according to the investigations of Lawes & Gilbert. At this station it has required on an average about ten pounds of feed (dry matter) for a pound of gain, in finishing cattle for the market, at the age of two years or over. It will be seen by reference to the feeding table that the younger calves in these experiments gave considerable better returns for the feed consumed, than those that were older. The operation of this law in animal nutrition is well established.

Rape for Sheep Fodder.

Any one who has passed through Ontario on the Michigan Central route in the fall, must have noticed the large fields of rape grown there for sheep feeding. Wherever it has been tried it has proved a profitable crop, and the following information in regard to its uses, written by Mr. Thomas Shaw for the Maine Farmer, will be found interesting to any who wish to try it. Rape is grown chiefly to provide pasture for sheep. It is like a rutabaga above ground, but the root is of no value for food. When a full crop is grown one acre of the rape should fatten no fewer than ten to fifteen head of sheep. It is adapted to any kind of land that is rich. But on black muck soils, or even on black loam, it will grow much better than on upland, sandy in texture. The more the land is fertilized the better will the crop grow. It may be sown in the northern and central states any time from the dawn of spring until midsummer, so long as there is moisture enough to give the rape a start. In the South, however, it is probable that the best results will be obtained from sowing in the early spring or in the fall. It is not a plant that stands the hot weather very well. Sown in the fall in the latitude of Alabama, it ought to furnish fattening forage in the winter season. There would seem to be a good reason why it would not do excellently when thus grown in Alabama, although it has been but little tried there. It may be sown alone, in drills, cultivated or broadcasted. When broadcasted four to five pounds of seed per acre are used. When sown in rows twenty to thirty inches apart, from one to two pounds of seed are ample. Or, it may be sown along with a crop of grain, or a crop of corn, the latter being sown for forage. When sown with grain one to two pounds of seed per acre are enough. When the grain is cut, the rape will then come on and furnish lots of pasture in reasonably moist weather. In addition to growing rape, it would be well worth while in Alabama to grow sorghum for sheep pasture. Sorghum should grow in best form there, and in addition to the sorghum the sand vetch ought to receive attention, or what may probably be even better, the winter vetch. The list of forage plants that can be grown for sheep is a long one in the latitude of Alabama. The seed can be bought from any of the leading seedsmen and at the rate of about \$8.00 per hundred. In large lots it may be bought more cheaply. But in Alabama there should be no difficulty in growing the seed in fine form.

A Punishment to Fit the Crime.

E. Carleton, Morris Healy, Daniel Moriarty and Edward Hickman, who were found guilty on March 26 upon indictments charging them with selling oleomargarine colored to imitate butter in violation of law, were called to the bar in the superior criminal court in Boston, September 28.

The court fined Carleton \$1000, Healy \$400, Moriarty \$1000 and Hickman \$100.

These men had been carrying on businesses at 10 Commercial street, and on Foster's wharf as agents of J. E. Carleton & Co. As they could not sell oleomargarine in this state under the present law, which was passed in 1891, they brought it into the state from Providence and claimed that they sold it only in the original packages, which are stamped conspicuously with the word "oleomargarine."

Dr. Charles Harrington, who conducted the prosecution, was repeatedly told that he could not secure their conviction as they were acting entirely within the law, but he thought not and continued at work getting evidence.

He found that when an order was given for these goods it was not filled at once, the salesman informing the customer that the order would have to be transmitted to Providence and that the goods would be delivered in Boston on the following day, when the customer would have them.

The doctor pursued his inquiries further and kept an exact tally on the tubs received from Providence each day by means of the internal revenue stamps and in this way was able to prove that in several instances the packages were broken after they had been received in Boston and that the sales were not made in the original packages.

This was a move the defence had hardly anticipated and when the case came to trial the result was conviction.

These are far the heaviest fines for this offence that have come within our notice, but we think none too heavy when it is considered how hard it is for officers of the law to obtain evidence in such cases that will bring conviction.

Barn-yard manure as a fertilizer for potatoes, even when both soil and seed are free from the scab-fungus, will induce scab upon the crop and produce very serious injury says a Connecticut Station bulletin. The use of manure should therefore be avoided.

needed to feed, into the same lengths as the silage. It was found that it cost 6.3 per cent more to prepare the silage for feeding than it did the field cured fodder. This difference was mainly on account of the extra cost of hauling the green fodder. The grain ration fed with each was a good and ample one and the same in both cases. They were fed an equal amount of dry matter with both silage and dry fodder. The silage they ate up clean, but left some of the dry fodder. It was found that the losses in dry matter were about the same in silage as in drycuring.

The trial lasted twenty-four days; the cows were divided into two lots. One lot fed silage twelve days and fed dry fodder the same length of time; then they were changed about, those having silage were fed dry fodder and those first fed dry fodder were fed silage.

It was found that when fed dry fodder, the cows fell off in flow of milk much faster than when fed silage, so that the yield of milk was 12.8 per cent, and of butter fat 10.4 per cent, greater from silage, than from its equivalent in dry fodder.

This gain from feeding silage is accounted for in part, at least by the greater digestibility of silage over dry fodder, and it was not that the silage fed cows drew on their bodies for this extra amount of milk, for when they were weighed, it was found they had changed in weight.

In summing the whole thing up, it was found that taking everything into account—the cost and proceeds—that, with milk at one cent a pound, or about two cents a quart, an acre of this corn, yielding 11.25 tons of green forage, brought ten dollars more when silaged than a like acre dry field cured.

Cost and Feeding Value of Dried Corn Fodder and of Silage.

Bulletin 122 of the New Jersey Experiment Station contains a detailed account of a carefully conducted experiment carried on to determine whether or not it is more profitable to make fodder corn into silage than to dry cure it in the field. The corn yielded 11.25 tons of green forage or 4.1 tons of cured forage per acre. That of which silage was made was cut into 3-4 inch lengths and put in the silo. The other was shocked in the field and hauled to the barn in October and cut as

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

The apple crop in New York and Michigan is much lighter than last year and the amount of dried apples stored there will be smaller in consequence; the deficiency, however, will be met by larger shipments of dried fruits from California.

The exports of live cattle from the United States for the year up to August 31 were 269,493 head, being \$895 head more than for last year. The gain in exports of fresh beef was 5,083,329 pounds. England and Scotland are our best customers.

The boom in wheat and hogs and mutton does not help the New England milk and dairy farmers much. They are paying higher for western grain and bran, while as yet prices for milk are about the same as last year with little prospect of improvement.

They are having a merry fight in Chicago over the oleomargarine law, the manufacturers and dealers in the bogus article contending that the law is oppressive and unconstitutional. We hope the courts will sustain honest butter there as they have in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania.

Among other good results that will follow the introduction of the beet sugar industry will be the increased amount of laborers required to take care of the growing crop. Our farms do not employ so many men and young people now as did before the introduction of farm machinery; and the surplus have found a less healthy living in the towns. With increased demand for labor in the country may we not hope for a revival of social life among farmers?

The recent attempts of our Agricultural Department at Washington to introduce American butter in the English market are meeting deserved success. We hear of a shipment from New York of two tons to London which sold at 21 cents, when it was worth only 16 cents at New York. Another shipment of unsalted butter arrived in London less than 10 days from the creamery in fine condition. The English know a good thing when they see it and are willing to pay for it. Sixty-pound tubs suit the trade there.

When the American sugar planters invested their money in Cuba, they took the risk of Spanish misrule and disorder; they have lost heavily, but it is our duty to rush into a war with Spain in order to vindicate them. The resignation of the Spanish ministry, and the probable appointment of a liberal ministry in its place with a radical change of policy in regard to Cuba, will probably relieve us from any such danger. Our own farmers will probably raise all the sugar we want from beets in a few years right here at home, and at the same time increase the products of their dairies. This industry well deserves the cordial support of our legislators and executive officers.

The struggle between the Milk Producers' Union and Boston milk contractors for the winter price of milk is still unsettled as we go to press. The union offers to make the price 30 cents per can, the contractors to carry 5 per cent of the surplus as at present. The contractors decline to pay anything over the summer price 33 cents with 5 per cent surplus.

Considering the advancing price of grain, and improvement in general business, the demand of the union seems reasonable, and we hope the contractors will see the wisdom of paying it.

The union is in excellent condition to enforce its demands. The increase of business is gauged with some precision by the loan account of the New York banks which is now about 14 per cent larger than was ever known before.

The Worcester Society will probably again discuss at its annual meeting the advisability of selling its present fair grounds. With the deficit of \$5000 occasioned by the last fair, the total indebtedness has been brought up to \$60,000. The present grounds are easily worth \$300,000 and their sale would give sufficient money to cancel the indebtedness and provide new grounds in a thickly settled portion of the city. It has been suggested that the society should omit holding a fair for one or more years, for there are strong indications that Worcester is somewhat tired of agricultural fairs and will be more likely to patronize such a fair more largely after one or two years. The present officers have given freely of their time and strength and the fairs held have been a success in every way but financially.

The farmers are the aristocrats of Germany. They own the land and they fill most of the offices in and out of the army, says the Harper's Weekly. There will be a fight next year between these and the industrial elements of the country to determine whether the landlords shall or shall not tax the rest of their fellowmen for the benefit of their special industry—that is to say, the agrarians propose to discourage, if not prohibit, the use of American foodstuffs in order to force the people of Germany to buy German food at higher prices.

The Prussian agrarians recently concluded that the Produce Exchange in Berlin was the cause of their agricultural depression, so they got the government to pass regulations regarding brokerage in grain so unbusiness-like that the members of the Exchange decided that it was not worth their while to keep their legal

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the owner and proprietor of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of H. L. L. CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1896.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
H. L. L. Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CURRENT TOPICS.

President McKinley has had an opportunity to see some of the natural beauties of New England this year, and there is no question but that he is enjoying it. His stay in Berkshire County at the most delightful season of the year has been favored with the pleasantest of weather, and the Berkshire people have given him a hearty welcome and the best of entertainment.

The yellow fever epidemic in the South shows signs of abating although there are many new cases reported and deaths resulting. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the fever, a general quarantine against Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi being established. All baggage is thoroughly disinfected before being placed upon the trains. In spite of these precautions, several cases have occurred as far north as Cairo, Ill., and Atlanta, and it is reported that the fever has appeared in several Texas cities. It is probable, however, that with the coming of cold weather, and the great care taken to prevent the spread of the fever, the epidemic will soon be over.

The return of Lieutenant Peary and his party in the steam whaling bark Hope from the Arctic regions, has attracted considerable attention and they have received many visitors while lying at the wharf in Boston. The vessel shows very plainly the marks of the conflict with the ice and storms of that region. Lieutenant Peary brought back with him an immense meteorite, weighing nearly one hundred tons, which he discovered on a former expedition, and which is the largest known. He says that it fell from the skies hundreds of years ago and has been the source of iron supplies to the Eskimaux. It is remarkable not only for its size but for the purity of the metal, being almost entirely iron. The presence of the meteor on board rendered the compasses useless, and they were obliged to skirt the coast in their passage south. A party of Eskimaux also returned with Lieutenant Peary. He reports that his summer trip was entirely successful, his purpose being to secure the meteorite and to make arrangements for his trip to the Pole next year.

By means of improved facilities and rapid steamships, Europe is constantly being brought nearer to this country. The quick passage of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line, which was accomplished in five days twenty-two and three-quarters hours, eclipsed even that of the American Line steamer St. Paul, which made the trip in six days and thirty-one minutes. The Kaiser Wilhelm is the biggest ship in the world and this record was made on her first trip and surpassed all expectations. Five hundred tons of coal a day was used and her speed at times reached twenty-two knots an hour.

The marvellous progress that has been made can more fully be realized when it is remembered that the first steamship to cross the ocean, the Savannah, made the run to Liverpool from Savannah in 29 days, and 11 hours in 1819, and she required the use of her sails in addition to steam. The next steamer to cross the Atlantic, the Royal William, required 40 days to go from Quebec to London in 1833. In 1840, the run was made in fourteen days, and in 1863, the record was reduced to eight days and three hours, and since then it has been steadily going down.

In speaking of the recent trouble at Hazleton, Pa., the Review of Reviews says: "The rapid substitution in this country of Italians, Poles, Hungarians, and the like for English-speaking unskilled labor has unquestionably had some tendency to make capitalists more arbitrary and less carefully just in dealing with workmen. This new immigration has sharpened the distinction between organized and unorganized labor. The trades unions can generally take pretty good care of themselves, but it is comparatively hard for the new comers from eastern Europe to resist injustice. These engaged in mining, it is true, have now been more or less completely brought into labor organizations; but generally speaking the new comers are at the mercy of capitalists. For the past two years the immigrants coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia have constituted 52 per cent. of our total immigration. Their average illiteracy is 40 per cent., as compared with about 3 1/2 per cent. among immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany and Scandinavia. Only one in about twenty-five of the immigrants from southeastern Europe is a skilled workman. They are exploited by our corporations in gangs at low wages upon all kinds of work requiring muscle rather than skill, and they are not always treated with ordinary justice by contractors."

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England has declined to take part in the seal conference because Russia and Japan are to participate.

Canada is about to float a \$10,000,000 loan in England, partly for deepening canals and constructing Crow's Nest Railroad.

The Zionist convention at Basle, Switzerland, did not resolve for a "Jewish State" in Palestine, but only for an extension of the present Jewish rights there.

Some women in Russia are preparing a unique gift for Dr. Nansen. It will be a carpet, with a map of the North Pole regions embroidered in silks. The places visited by him in his voyages will be worked in silver and gold thread.

THE WORLD OVER.

PROSPERITY.

The Bright Side of Life as Indicated by Bountiful Wheat and Cotton.

The Dark Side as Shown by the Increase of Disease—Dr. Greene's Nervura a Nation Saver.



Seven hundred million dollars increase in the value of America's wheat and cotton crops. Half as many millions more added to the value of American railway securities. Over a billion dollars distributed among the people of this prosperous country. Such is the record of the season of 1897.

This is the bright side. What about the dark side? Seventy-five million people. Five million men and ten million women suffering from exhaustion incident to the strain of the past ten years.

Fifteen million children weaker than their ancestors and worse equipped for the increasing severity of the battle of life. Nerves! Nerves! Nerves!

Distracted nerves and weakened and vitiated blood make up the most serious problem which this country must solve. Scientists rather than soldiers are needed to save the nation.

Dr. GREENE'S NERVURA

For the Nerves and Blood.

The scientist who is now doing most for his fellow-men is Dr. Greene, the distinguished specialist who discovered Dr. Greene's Nervura remedy for the nerves and blood. The overwork and overstrain of modern life are a severe drain upon the vital forces. It is this drain which Dr. Greene's Nervura counteracts. Shattered nerves are strengthened, weakened blood is vitalized, and the whole physical and mental system restored to its original power and activity. Nervous prostration and morbid susceptibility to excitement are removed by this great remedy, together with such symptoms as melancholia, sleeplessness, irritability, nervous dyspepsia and headaches.

If you do not fully understand your case, call upon or write to Dr. Greene at his office, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. Consultation is entirely free, personally or by letter.

meeting-place open. They dissolved the Berlin Produce Exchange and hired a room across the way, where they transacted business, not so conveniently, but more tolerably than under the proposed restrictions. But even this lame substitute for a well-organized produce exchange excited the displeasure of the government, and it was declared illegal as not having first obtained police permission. The triumph of the farmer aristocracy was now complete, and they looked for an immediate beginning of good times from having, as they fancied, done away with the hated broker or middleman.

What was, however, their surprise in discovering that they had only bitten off their noses to spite their faces? They had no official quotations, and consequently each farmer was forced to accept the price current of his own neighborhood, and usually was at the mercy of a local dealer who was not bound by any rules excepting such as he made himself. The broker, meanwhile, transacted business with his fellow-brokers from office to office, by post or telephone, with the great advantage that he no longer was subject to the government tax or police meddling.

This story is interesting because of its wide applicability. It may soothe the feelings of that large class of citizens who run to the government for assistance whenever they are forced to suffer the consequences of over-production or absence of industrial foresight.

THE WORLD OVER.

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Agricultural Fairs.

The Essex Agricultural Society, which has this season held its 77th annual fair, differs from most other agricultural societies in that no horse racing is allowed. The quarter mile track is mostly used for bicycle races. There were large numbers of entries of horses, stock and poultry, the latter being larger than usual.

The cattle shown at the York County fair at Saco, Me., were very largely from Massachusetts. J. H. Bond of Charlton showed his noted Dutch Belted, Freedom Bros. of Sutton their Jerseys, H. S. Stockwell won most of the premiums for his Devons, and C. E. Taylor of Shelburne Falls and A. H. Streeter of Cunningham had the only Durhams on the grounds.

The 78th annual fair of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society opened with an attendance of fully 1000, representatives from neighboring granges being present as was Grange Day. As in most of the fairs this season, the poultry exhibit was larger than usual. The closing day, the weather being threatening, the attendance was very small. Among the premiums awarded were, for butter, Mrs. E. E. Keith, Bridgewater, first; beef, Clinton Howard, West Bridgewater, first; working oxen, Marcus Pierce of Bridgewater, first; steers, Chas. E. Leonard, West Bridgewater, first; yearling, C. E. Leonard, West Bridgewater, first; steer calves, Horace H. Alger Easton, first.

The seventy-fourth exhibition of the Bristol County Society at Taunton was unusually successful this year. The weather was especially favorable and the exhibits were of a high order of excellence and far in advance of previous years. The fruit, flower and vegetable exhibits were especially good. The attendance was good throughout the fair. H. D. Harrison of Saxtonville secured all the premiums for sheep, with the exception of the first and second premiums for bucks and for grades and crosses. Ernest Leach of Bridgewater took the first premium for his exhibit of Shropshire bucks and second for his Oxford Down bucks, while Lester Sweet of Taunton received the first premium for grades and crosses.

The Mason Farm was awarded most of the premiums for their exhibits of breeding horses and colts. For working horses Chas. Horton of Dighton received first premiums for pairs and G. H. Heather of Attleboro for single.

For fat cattle Charles P. Kilton of Rehoboth was awarded first for pairs, J. and B. Chase of Rehoboth first for single ox, and Austin C. Sanford of Taunton first for single cow.

In the swine exhibit, the first premium for Berkshires was awarded to E. S. Rhodes, Bridgewater, and the second to James Mulhair, Eastondale; for large Yorkshires, Austin B. Sanford, and the Riverside Farm the other premiums.

In the cattle exhibit, Wm. Rankin of Brockton secured the grand sweepstakes for his herd of Holsteins. In the Jerseys the first premiums were awarded to E. S. Rhodes for bulls three years or over; to Riverside Farm for bulls one year old and under; to John M. Stetson for bull calves; to Riverside Farm for milk cows, three years or over; to J. Hooper Searle, for milk cows, two years and under; to John M. Stetson for heifers, one year and under two; to Riverside Farm for heifer calves, under one year.

Among the Guernseys, Aaron Gay of Stoughton received all the first prizes with the exception of that for bulls, three years or over, which was awarded to the exhibit of Ralph Earle.

Philo Leach of Bridgewater received all the first premiums for Ayrshires, and J. Hooper Searle all the awards for Devons. Wm. Rankin of Brockton was awarded all the premiums for his exhibit of Holsteins with one exception, the first for bulls, one year and under three, being given to Geo. J. Martin.

H. D. Harrison received all the premiums for Herefords, and among the grades and crosses; Ralph Leonard received first for butter cows, three years and over; L. R. Hall, milk cows, three years and over; also for milk heifers under three years; Geo. Mandigo, for heifers one year and under two; and Geo. G. Williams, for heifer calves, under one year.

Country Real Estate.

The Phelps farm in Lexington, on Adams street, belonging to Mrs. Sarah F. George of Boston, comprising eighteen acres, with a full set of farm buildings, has been sold to C. H. Bugbee of Melrose. Price, \$8000.

The farm of C. M. Packer, in Greenland, four miles from Portsmouth, N. H., comprising forty acres, with substantial buildings, together with the stock and farming implements and machinery, has been sold to J. D. Norris of Melrose Highlands, who buys for a home. The purchase price was \$5200.

The Highland Farm, situated on Main street, Whitman, comprising fifty-nine acres, with a fine set of farm buildings, belonging to E. H. Goodhue of Dorchester, has been purchased by J. W. Robinson of Reading, who has bought for a home. The price paid was \$5000.

Bargella Richardson of Keene, N. H., has sold a two hundred-acre stock farm near Alstead Centre, N. H., to Charles Flowers of Weirs, on private terms. Mr. Flowers will make extensive repairs and engage in stock raising.

The farm of C. M. Packer, in Greenland, four miles from Portsmouth, N. H., comprising forty acres, with substantial buildings, together with the stock and farming implements and machinery, has been sold to J. D. Norris of Melrose Highlands, who buys for a home. The purchase price was \$5200.

THE WORLD OVER.

Read and Run.

The South is constantly seeking for more factories.

The United States has 4,564,000 farms, averaging 137 acres.

Nevada has a petrified tree over 600 feet high and sixty in diameter.

A West Virginia farmer has sold his apple crop for \$20,000 on the trees.

Kansas has just celebrated the return of prosperity by a festival at Topeka.

A steamship line is to be established between Pensacola, Fla., and Bremen.

There is a good demand abroad for Wisconsin cheese, and it is increasing.

Glove manufacturers say there is no prospect of a general strike in Boston.

Corn flour is extensively used in the West to adulterate wheat flour and beer.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and his collection of relics, etc., will be in Boston in November.

Tennessee boasts of a peach thirteen and three quarters inches in circumference.

The freshmen class at the Massachusetts Agricultural College numbers forty this year.

A Pittsburgh firm shipped recently a large quantity of hoop iron to a Chinese tea company.

Many persons are visiting the frigate Constitution, now lying at the Charles-town navy yard.

Several Yale students make tuition fees during vacation by working as motormen on trolley cars.

Kansas City (Mo.) authorities have decided to suppress pool-rooms and all forms of gambling there.

Gov. Wolcott and his party have returned from the exposition at Nashville, where they were well received.

An American firm is building two immense mogul engines for the Jalapa & Cordova Railway Company, of Mexico.

A new fish hatchery is to be constructed by the Fish and Game Commissioners in the Middlesex Fells, near Winchester.

The stock yards people are to make a practical test of the Treasury ruling that imported hides from exported cattle are dutiable.

The wheat shipments to Duluth are breaking all records. Most of the farmers are selling now and not waiting for a further advance.

A destructive timber fire, with an estimated loss of \$500,000, has been raging in South Dakota. It was extinguished by a snowstorm.

The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has broken the ocean record, coming across from Europe in five days, twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes.

Everyone desires to keep informed on Yukon, the Klondike and Alaskan gold fields. Send 10c. for large Compendium of vast information and big color map to Hamilton Pub. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

A Washington (Pa.) tube company has just completed 60 tons of boiler tubes for the Japanese battleship Kasagi, which is being constructed at Newport News, Virginia.

A well near Pittsburgh, Pa., is more than a mile deep and may be sunk two miles for scientific purpose. It flows oil and gas in paying quantities, the gas driving the boring engines.

In Letcher County, Ky., there grows a great walnut tree which has just been sold for \$400. The tree is nearly sixteen feet in circumference and about ninety feet high to the first limb.

San Diego, Cal., will soon receive water through the largest line in the world, each mile of which required 250,000 feet of lumber. It has eight huge tunnels, one 2100 feet in length, and 315 trestles, one of which is 1200 feet long and 85 high and another 1700 feet in length and 85 in height.

From Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur on the Gulf is only 768 miles by railroad, and to New Orleans 878 miles; while to New York it is 1303 miles. It is well known that water freights cost considerably less than by rail, hence large shipments of produce for shipment to Europe are finding an outlet in this direction and this trade is sure to grow.

John Miller of Berkeley County, West Virginia, has just sold his apple crop for a little more than \$20,000. This is the product of thirty-four acres of mountain land, the assessed value of which is less than \$3 per acre. As a side issue Mr. Miller realized between \$3000 and \$4000 from his peach crop. His father, from a much smaller apple orchard, realized between \$8000 and \$10,000.

BREAD AND BUTTER WORRIES.

Those who are born rich are saved from that incessant bread-and-butter worry that tries the souls of mankind. Comparatively few of us, however, are exempt from the worries that haunt the daily life-struggle, and in consequence the most useful lives are generally the ones marked for nervous collapse. We cannot give up, our families must be provided for, but what are they to do when we do give up? Under this strain of constant effort of mind and body no one can continue indefinitely unscathed, and multitudes of half-broken men and women surround us. They have consulted their doctors without securing aid, and they work along as well as they can in an aimless sort of way that seems to be without hope of relief. All of such worn-out, spiritless people can be cured and put quickly on their feet by Dr. Greene, the great specialist, of 24 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., discoverer of the world-famed Nervura, many other wonderful remedies that cure the ills of men and women. This famous man can be consulted absolutely free by personal call or by letter through the mail, and his advice, which means health to you, can be had for the asking.

The closest attention is given to letter correspondence, your description of your case being instantly intelligible to the wide experience of this scientific physician. If you are ill, write to Dr. Greene and be well.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Is the price of perfect health. Watch carefully the first symptoms of impure blood. Cure boils, pimples, humors and scrofula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY Seeds Need Not Be Sown Now

"First of All Grapes," says Rural New Yorker. "Seeds of plants in possibility 100% 'Will ship round the world. Early or Late. Insist on our Seal and get what you buy. Largest stock of early vines, small fruits. Elegant Catalogue FREE. FREDERICK, FREEMAN, NEW YORK."

The Recommendation of Cream Gluten Meal

"THE GREAT MILK-PRODUCING FOOD OF THE AGE," Cream Gluten Meal!

A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, but of far GREATER FEEDING VALUE. THE ANALYSIS is always printed in large letters on each sack. ALWAYS SOLD IN 100-POUND SACKS, never any other way.

Manufactured by the CHAS. POPE GLUCOSE CO., at Geneva and Venice, Ill.

BOSTON FOOD FAIR, MECHANICS' BUILDING.

Monday, Oct. 4th to Saturday, Oct. 30th. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Daily.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. A complete, interesting and pleasing exhibit. Music. Sousa with his Band of fifty soloists; Heaver American Band, Sousa Cadet Band.

"FLY ROD." With hunters' log-cabin "Leander" to "Thriller" Camp, Maine Guides, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Arrostook potato exhibit, etc., etc.

HOUSEHOLD INSTITUTE. With cookery lectures by Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Farmer, Miss Barrows, Miss Wills, Miss Wilson, and others.

BAKERS' DEPARTMENT. Of Bakers' and Confectioners' Machinery, bread, cake and pies baked while you wait. Enormous ovens and kneaders in operation.

IRISH EXHIBITS. Souvenirs of Irish Rebellion of '48; Piece of Boney Stone; Soil from every County in Ireland; Laces from Belfast; Irish Spinning Wheel, etc.

PRESENTS DAILY. Women every morning five hundred souvenir spoons, representing Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere, Bunker Hill, Old State House, Old South Church, and Faneuil Hall; 4000 articles of value ranging from five to twenty-five cents given away daily to men, women and children with coupon ticket.

Biggest and Best Exposition ever held. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

A MAN Across the street juggling a watermelon all ways attracts attention. Does a man juggling the superior qualities of Page fence. Why? Because men like a good thing. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Literary Notes.

Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and other well-known story writers will contribute to the October number of McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

"Aluminum: A Newcomer Among the Metals," is the title of an article in the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS which gives the history of the invention and development of the American process for the manufacture of that metal at Niagara Falls and in Pennsylvania.

The short story in the October HARPER'S is "Mrs. Upton's Device," a tale of matching by John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by C. Dean Gibson; "Psyche," a society story by George Hibbard, illustrated by Albert E. Sterner; "There and Here," a story by Alice Brown; and "A Strange Tale of Gheel," by Ezekiah Butterworth.

The serials in the October HARPER'S are the first instalment of "Spanish John," a tale of adventure by William McLennan, illustrated by Myrbaek; the last instalment of "The Kentuckians," by John Fox, Jr., illustrated by W. T. Smedley; and the fifth instalment of "The Great Stone of Sardinia," by Frank R. Stockton, illustrated by Peter Newell.

The recurring splendor of our autumn foliage is a never-ending delight, but few of the thousands who enjoy it annually are aware that the turning of the leaves is an essential element in the economy of plant life—that without it, in fact, not a few of our species would find it impossible to exist. In "Autumn Leaves," an article in the October HARPER'S, Professor Dr. T. MacDougal gives the scientific explanation of the mystery involved, an explanation which cannot fail to enhance the beauty of our autumn foliage in the mind of a sympathetic observer, by giving it a reason for being in the economy of nature.

The editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS makes some pertinent comments on the recent shooting of striking miners by deputy sheriffs at Lattimer, Pa. He shows that the local prejudice against these foreign-born laborers was intense, that many Americans who had worked in the mines before the foreigners came had drifted into other occupations in the Pennsylvania towns and villages of the coal regions, and that the mine owners had brought in more laborers than were needed, which helped to keep wages close to the starvation point. These conditions go far to account for some of the deplorable doings at Lattimer.

"AT THE FRONT," by Oliver Optic. Blue and gray cloth. Gold dies, illustrated. "At the Front" is the fifth of the series of "The Blue and the Gray—on Land," and the last but one of the six volumes. It is a continuation of the narrative contained in the preceding books, wherein is given the history of the Riverwain Regiment from the formation of the two companies as a squadron, in which it rendered its first service for the preservation of the Union, till in the present volume it becomes a full cavalry regiment of twelve companies, with three battalions, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and three majors. The personal adventures of the characters introduced in the preceding volumes will interest the readers probably more than the details of battles and skirmishes. In the enlargement of the regiment, most, if not all, of them rise to higher rank. They participate in some sharp engagements, and they do credit to themselves, and owe their promotion to their conduct on the field of battle as well as to their strict adherence to the line of duty. But none of them are permitted to do impossible things. All of them do not escape the perils of the field, and even the colonel has to lie some weeks upon his bed from the effects of a severe wound. Price \$1.50. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM SAWYER, late of said County, deceased, I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said County, do hereby certify that the will of said deceased, bearing date the 10th day of October, A.D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or deliver to the court clerk, a copy of this citation to all persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. S. H

MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle weak in tone—Sheep Rule steady—Hogs have declined 1-4c—Calves in demand—Milk cows in large supply—Horse Market Moderate.

Reported for Mass. Ploughman.

Week ending Sept. 29, 1897.

Amount of Stock at Market.

Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves
2,236	15,000	274	28,081
1,029	1,235	121	24,564
1,207	1,365	153	24,524
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Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves
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FLESH PELL OFF.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL SERIOUSLY AFFLICTED.

Was Formerly a Healthy and Robust Girl, But for Three Years Has Been Suffering—Blood Became Impure and She Fell off in Flesh—A Serious Nervous Prostration—What Resulted.

From the Republican, Vermillion, Ind.

Frank Tucker, of Versailles, Indiana, is a prominent farmer, and has a beautiful home, which is graced by a wife and four children, three boys and one girl. Lucy, the second child, is a healthy and robust girl, and looks as if she had never experienced a day's illness, although Mr. Tucker says such is not the case, as his daughter had but recently recovered from a serious and protracted illness. Lucy is now fifteen years old, and it was three years ago that she began ailing. She had always been stout and in good health previous to this age. The first sign of her illness was a general weakness, and she became rapidly thin. Her blood became impure, and as she grew weaker she became the victim of nervous prostration. "Notwithstanding the fact that she was so weak, she was able to do her usual work, and bring about her former good health," said Mr. Tucker. "She kept falling off in flesh until she resembled a skeleton, and there seemed to be scarcely any life in her at all. We tried different remedies, but nothing seemed to benefit her. Most of the time she was confined to the bed. She was very nervous and irritable, and was almost on the verge of going into St. Vitus' dance. It began to look as if there was nothing to save her."

One morning the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he brought with him. He said he was treating a similar case with them, and that they were curing her. We began giving her the pills at once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. The doctor came and was surprised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. He said one pill was enough for her, as she was so weak, and a large dose would be dangerous. We gave her one pill each until she was well. We began giving her the medicine last August, and she took the last dose in October, having used eight boxes. She is now entirely well and stout, and has not been sick a day since, and we have no fear of the trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous."

Mr. Tucker vied with his wife in every word which she said the reporter, and they made the following affidavits: "The above story," said Mrs. Tucker, "is true, and I am sure of it. I was the undersigned, hereby swear that the foregoing is a correct statement regarding the sickness and recovery of our daughter, Lucy. FRANK TUCKER. Subscribed before me this 28th day of April, 1897. HUGH JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as anemia, chlorosis, leucemia, and all other diseases of the blood. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuritis, neuralgia, and all other diseases of the nervous system. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the digestive system, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the digestive system. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, asthma, and all other diseases of the respiratory system. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as heart disease, and all other diseases of the circulatory system. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the excretory system, such as kidney disease, and all other diseases of the excretory system. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhea, and all other diseases of the reproductive system. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the skin, such as eczema, and all other diseases of the skin. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the eyes, such as cataracts, and all other diseases of the eyes. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the ears, such as deafness, and all other diseases of the ears. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the nose, such as rhinitis, and all other diseases of the nose. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the throat, such as pharyngitis, and all other diseases of the throat. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the lungs, such as pneumonia, and all other diseases of the lungs. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the stomach, such as gastritis, and all other diseases of the stomach. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the intestines, such as enteritis, and all other diseases of the intestines. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the bladder, such as cystitis, and all other diseases of the bladder. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the prostate, such as prostaticitis, and all other diseases of the prostate. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the uterus, such as endometritis, and all other diseases of the uterus. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the ovaries, such as oophoritis, and all other diseases of the ovaries. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the vagina, such as vaginitis, and all other diseases of the vagina. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the vulva, such as vulvitis, and all other diseases of the vulva. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the perineum, such as perineitis, and all other diseases of the perineum. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the rectum, such as rectitis, and all other diseases of the rectum. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the sigmoid, such as sigmoiditis, and all other diseases of the sigmoid. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the colon, such as colitis, and all other diseases of the colon. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the small intestine, such as enteritis, and all other diseases of the small intestine. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the large intestine, such as colitis, and all other diseases of the large intestine. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the appendix, such as appendicitis, and all other diseases of the appendix. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the pancreas, such as pancreatitis, and all other diseases of the pancreas. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the gallbladder, such as cholecystitis, and all other diseases of the gallbladder. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the liver, such as hepatitis, and all other diseases of the liver. They are also a valuable remedy for all diseases of the spleen, such as splenitis, and

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE NEW UMBRELLA.

O Ella!
With her first umbrella!
She walked abroad like any queen;
She held it proudly for display,
Admired its handle, stroked its sheen,
And never little girl more gay.

Dear Ella!
Such a new umbrella!
One day upon the market-place
I met her; dripping with her curls,
She looked, despite her sunny face,
The most forlorn of little girls.

"Why, Ella!
Where's your new umbrella?"
Said I. "The storm has drenched your hair!
Just see your frock! just see your hat!
And what is this you hang with care?"
A broom, a duster, or a cat?"

O Ella!
With her first umbrella!
She looked at me, and shyly spoke,
The rain-drops pelted on her eye;
"I have it here beneath my cloak,
Because, you see, it might get wet!"
Agnes Lee, in St. Nicholas.

A FLOATING FISHERMAN.

There is a peculiar little plant, common enough in our ponds, known as the bladder-wort (Genus Utricularia). This plant has very small roots and is generally found in still water and usually found floating half and half out of the water, the branching stemlike leaves forming the submerged float, from which rises the flower stem. The flower of bladder-wort is of a purplish color and is borne singly upon longish stalks. To the leaves are attached curious insect-like bladders filled with water and varying in size in different species, reaching at times one-fifth of an inch.

It was thought until recently that these insect-like bladders were filled with air and served the purpose of floats. It is now known, however, that the bladders serve a more useful purpose than merely to keep the plant's head out of the water. They are the digestive organs of the bladder-wort and at the same time are so constructed as to form a very ingenious but very simple trap for catching food. It is into these bladders thousands of insects find their unwitting way, together with many crustacea carp eggs, and even small carp and also sticklebacks.

In its character as an insectivorous plant the bladder-wort might fail to arouse general interest, but as a destroyer of carp it has a commercial as well as botanical and scientific character. The common bladder-wort (Utricularia vulgaris) affords the easiest subject study, inasmuch as its bladders reach the largest size and may be satisfactorily examined with a moderate magnifier. The bladder is pear-shaped, with an opening at the small end. Around the mouth are small antennae-like bristles or bristles, which, according to Darwin, are for the purpose of warding off or keeping out insects which are too large. The mouth is closed by a valve, which readily yields to light pressure, but offers an insurmountable barrier to the once-captured creature. The valve is a thin, transparent plate and by means of the water behind it is made to stand out a bright spot, which Darwin thinks may attract its prey. Something certainly attracts the tiny insects of the water, for they swim up to the mouth and crawl into the bladder by the readily-yielding door. As there is no seductive secretion here, as in many other insect-devouring plants, the great naturalist's surmise is probably correct.

Many of the insectivorous plants, on catching their prey, at once pour out a colorless fluid, but with the Utricularia, it is not so. The insect or other food when caught in the bladder are merely captives and swim about in their confined quarters in their endeavor to find an opening, until asphyxia for lack of oxygen sets in. Even now the plant makes no effort to digest the animal food and the animal matter is by decay resolved into fluids, which the numerous papillae lining the bladder can absorb.

An interesting experiment is shown by a friend, who obtained a number of these plants. He took a number of bladder-wort plants and divided them into two lots, giving each lot similar advantages for growing, but covering one with fine gauze, so that no flies could be caught by the bladders, and regularly fed the second lot with pieces of meat or other matter suitable for food; the more advanced and luxuriant growth of the fed lot over the covered lot, which was prevented from catching flies, clearly showed that a supply of animal food is not only advantageous, but almost necessary. An experiment was also tried by placing pieces of stone and glass into the bladder, but no sooner had the trap closed than it quickly opened and rejected them; and it has also been noticed that plants coming in contact with the bladders have no effect on them at all.

Examination and experiments proved that the greedy insect bladders were making and having with the fish, and in consequence carp breeders are bidden to open war vigorously on Utricularia and all its species.—New York Ledger.

And where are the great big bluebottles gone.
That buzzed in their busy pride?
Oh, the fairies have caught them every one.
And have broken them in to ride.

And they've taken the glow-worms to light
their halls.
And the cricket to sing them a song,
And the great red rose leaves to paper their walls,
And they're feasting the whole night long.

But when spring comes back with its soft, mild
ray,
And the ripple of gentle rain,
The fairies bring back what they have taken
away,
And give it all again. —Selected.

The Morning Glories.

Laura was tired of playing with her dolls, and tired of taking care of Baby Donald, too,—he was such a big baby, and she was a little girl for nine years old. So as soon as nap time came, and baby was at last quiet, Laura went out on the porch and cuddled down in the hammock, where she swung to and fro, wishing there was something nice to do, or some new kinds of dolls to play with.

All at once she thought she heard a faint voice say, "What a queer child! Here she is wishing for some new plaything, and has never noticed us. She must be blind, poor child! for every morning

we put on our prettiest dresses and smile at her; but she always passes us by."

"Yes," replied another voice, "when she came out here to lie down in the hammock, I brushed her hair softly and left a kiss on her forehead; but she shook me off as if I were a bee trying to sting her."

Laura sat up, rubbed her eyes, and looked around in surprise. Had some one really spoken, or had she only dreamed it all?

She could see nothing except the morning glories which covered the side of the porch. There seemed to be hundreds of them, blue, white, pink, and violet; and how wide awake they looked! "It must have been the glories' talking," said Laura, "but I didn't know glories could talk. Can you, dear glories?"

Then the flowers nodded, as if they understood what she said.

"What pretty colors! I never half noticed them before," went on Laura, "and wouldn't that blue one make a lovely dress?"

Just then we Donald, fresh from his nap, came toddling out through the open door, and stretched out his little fat hands to the glories. "Baby wants a trumpet," he cried.

Laura laughed aloud as she said: "Why, they do look like trumpets, and like paraisols, too," and she gathered a handful of the blossoms, and sprinkled the porch with their brightness. "Let's play with them, baby; see if we can make some dolls; and Laura stood a glory on the step, and into the tiny hole stuck the yellow center of a daisy, whose petals she had pulled out. On this centre she marked eyes, nose and mouth; and when a small glory was added for a bonnet, what a pretty flower doll she had, with a pink skirt, green waist, and white bonnet! Then a whole family of glories were made, and Laura gave them each a paraisol to carry.

Baby used his glories for tents, and they had a good time playing, and Laura wished she had noticed the glories more before.

By and by, when the day was over, and Laura sat again in the hammock, watching the sleeping glories, she said: "I wonder if the glories could have been talking this morning; and one little sleepy bud looked as if it could tell it if it chose. But mamma put her arm about the little girl and said, 'I think it was a dream, dear. But if the flowers could speak I think they would tell my darling that by using her eyes more, she will find out how much there is that is beautiful, and God made them all for us to enjoy, because he loves us. Every flower that blooms is sweetest, and every child who tries to be good is a precious part of our Heavenly Father's glories.'—Buttercup Gold and Other Stories.

Aunt Jerusha's Meditations.

"If folks could have their funerals when they are alive and well and struggling along, what help it would be!" sighed Aunt Jerusha, folding her Paisley shawl with great care.

"Now there is poor Mis' Brown!" she added, as she pinned her Sunday bonnet into her green berce veil. "How encouraged she'd have been if she could have heard what the minister said today! I wouldn't wonder one mite if she'd have got well."

"And Deacon Brown a-wiping his eyes, and all of them a-taking 'em so! Poor soul, she never dreamed they set so much by her!"

"Mis' Brown got discouraged. Yer see Deacon Brown, he'd got a way of blaming everything onto her. I don't suppose the Deacon meant it,—'twas just his way—but it's awful wearing. When things wore out, or broke, he acted just as if Mis' Brown did it herself on purpose. And they all caught it, like the measles or the whooping cough."

"And the minister a-telling how the Deacon brought his young wife here when 'twan't nothing but a wilderness, and how patiently she bore hardness, and what a good wife she'd been! Now, the minister wouldn't have known anything about that if the Deacon hadn't told him. Dear! dear! If he'd only told Mis' Brown himself what he thought, I do believe he might have saved her funeral."

"And when the minister said how the children would miss their mother, they seemed as though they couldn't stand it, poor things!"

"Well, I guess it is true enough: Mis' Brown was always doing for some of them. When they were singing about sweet rest in heaven, I couldn't help thinking that was something Mis' Brown would have to get used to, for she never had none of it here."

"She'd have been awful pleased with the flowers. They were pretty, and no mistake. Yer see the Deacon wa'n't never willing for her to have a flower bed. He said 'twas enough prettier sight, the greedy seed-cabages a-growing; but Mis' Brown always kinder hankered after sweet-smelling things, like sweet peas and such."

"What did you say, Levi? Most time for supper? Well, land's sake! so it is. I must have got to meditating. I've been a-thinking, Levi, you needn't tell the minister anything about me. If the pancakes and the pumpkin pies are good you just say so as we go along. It ain't best to keep things laid up for funerals." —Zion's Herald.

The Farmer and the Queen.

The queen was once informed by the manager of her Shaw farm that a Scottish farmer was a breeder of superior collie dogs, and she thereupon expressed a wish to possess one of them. Accordingly, the farmer forwarded two beautiful dogs, and her Majesty gave orders that the next time he came to the farm he should immediately be taken up to the castle. The farmer was somewhat uneasy as to how he should comport himself in the presence of royalty, and the manager put him through his failings. At last the fateful day arrived, and he was ushered into the presence of the queen. Her Majesty shook hands with him, and said: "I have to thank you for those two beautiful collies you sent me!" And to this gracious remark the farmer replied: "Touts, touts, wumman! haud yer tongue! What's the matter o' a pair o' dogies between you and me?" —Argonaut.

THE HOME CORNER.

FREE PATTERN.

By special arrangements with the BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERN CO., we are able to supply our readers with the *Bazar Glove-Fitting Pattern* at very low cost. It is acknowledged by every one that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published. Full directions accompany each pattern, and our lady readers have been invariably pleased with them in the past. The coupon below must accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will cost the full price.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON.

Cut this out, fill in your name, address, number and size of pattern desired, and mail it to "THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS."

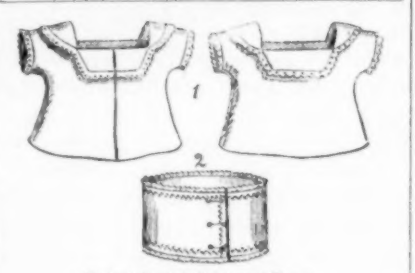
Name

Address

No. of Pattern

Size

Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.



7111—Infants' Shirt and Band.

In spite of ribbed wool and woven silk many infants still wear the dainty linen shirt with its low neck and short sleeves. The design shown is two-piece. The tabs that fall over are simply folded and edged with fine narrow lace. The only seams are those under the arms which should be stitched and felled by hand. All the frilled edges are rolled, the lace being whipped on. The opening at the centre-front is finished by a narrow flat hem. The band is of softest flannel cut in a strip. The edges are left unturned, finished by button-holding done with fine silk, and can be further ornamented by rows of tree stitching also in silk. To make the shirt it will require five-eighths of a yard of thirty-six-inch wide material; the band collar calls for one-fourth of a yard of twenty-seven-inch goods. The pattern is cut in one size only. With coupon, ten cents.

Small buttons are extensively used in the trimmings of all sorts of blouse vests and blouse bodies as an exchange. They are not only placed down the front fold, but in horizontal rows and also used as decorations for skirts. An extremely varied assortment of small buttons has been placed on the market and find a ready sale.

The simplest are in bone or composition, but dull silver and bell-shaped buttons are in particular request. For smart toilettes, there are dainty enameled buttons and others set with small cut glass beads in imitation of the gems that many fashionable women are having mounted in buttons.

Ribbons will play a prominent part on the early fall hats designed for the first change, and to be used for shopping or utility wear afterward. Velvet will be used to trim milady's "cheat" hat. Some of the ribbon novelties this year are more than usually beautiful. Chinese floral designs on broadened ground are very new. The plain satin and taffeta glaze ribbons are very often veiled with a deeper tint of maline, pleated or fluted and the effect is decidedly pretty.

One fad of last winter has had its day, though, and that is the fad for purple. Every other woman one met last year had purple on her hat; this will give place to rich, warm shades of brown and beautiful deep pinks and magenta this fall.

Antilles, sumatra, tobacco and mahogany are some of the latest shades of brown for millinery.

One of the secrets of perfect waist-fitting is to have corsets and underwear smooth and perfect-fitting. It saves time, patience and temper, and enables the dressmaker to so perform her work that she is not in danger of being misjudged, says the Woman's Home Companion.

Here is a hint for the woman who is obliged to be economical: When your corset seems to be losing its shapeliness, steam it until the bones are soft and pliable, and then over a flat-iron you can restore them to their correct shape; this, of course, where whalebone is used. A dress cannot be fitted over clumsy underclothing. If a corset-cover or chemise is worn under the tight-fitting waist, no trimming should be used except that which is flat and will not show through from the outside, as it makes ridges and soon causes the dress to rub and look shabby.

Do not have bands of undergarments coming around the waist line, as it only adds measurement to that point as well as being uncomfortable. Adjust them on yoke-shape bands, either narrow or wide, to come at least three inches below the waist-line, and if necessary, pin them with safety-pins to your corset to keep from riding up. All these seemingly small details go very far toward simplifying dressing and adding untold beauty and symmetry to the figure.

School frocks are a most, perhaps the most, important factor in a girl's wardrobe, and they must be made of good serviceable material that will stand the hard service of daily wear, says Harper's Bazar.

Scottish plaids are rampant this season, and come in several different materials, all of which are smart and serviceable. To begin with, there is the regular all-wool Scotch plaid; then there is the silk and wool, the poplin and the silks. For school wear the first is the best, and the darker plaids are to be strongly advocated. A frock made all of plaid is sometimes unbecoming, and when this is the case it is well to use with it some plain goods—serge or camel's hair—green, blue or red. One smart design has a round yoke, sleeves and belt of plain green trimmed with

NEGLECT IS SUICIDE.

Plain Words From Mrs. Pinkham, Corroborated by Mrs. Charles Dunmore, That Ought to Bring Suffering Women to Their Senses.

If you were drowning and friendly hands shoved a plank to you, and you refused it, you would be committing suicide!

Yet that is precisely what women are doing if they go about their homes almost dead with misery, yet refuse to grasp the kindly hand held out to them!

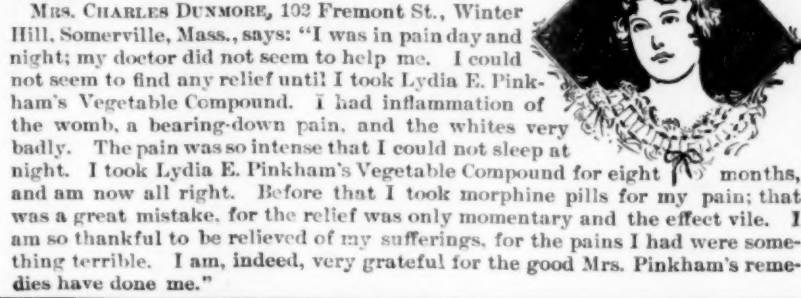
It is suicidal to go day after day with that dull, constant pain in the region of the womb and that bloating heat and tenderness of the abdomen, which make the weight of your clothes an almost intolerable burden to you. It is not natural to suffer so in merely emptying the bladder. Does not that special form of suffering tell you that there is inflammation somewhere?

Shall I tell you what it is?

It is inflammation of the womb!

If it goes on, polypus, or tumor, or cancer will set in. Commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of women in this condition have been cured by it. Keep your bowels open with Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and if you want further advice, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating freely all your symptoms—she stands ready and willing to give you the very best advice. She has given the helping hand to thousands suffering just like yourself, many of whom lived miles away from a physician. Her marvelous Vegetable Compound has cured many thousands of women. It can be found at any respectable drug store.

MRS. CHARLES DUNMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., says: "I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for eight months, and am now all right. Before that I took morning pills for my pain; and was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible. I am, indeed, very grateful for the good Mrs. Pinkham's remedies have done me."



rows of mohair braid a quarter of an inch in width; the body of the waist is gathered below the yoke, and hangs in blouse effect over the belt. The skirt of this frock is made with gored front and straight sides and back. Another plaid frock has a deep pointed collar of dark blue edged with a plaid ribbon—the same plaid as the frock; the collar is so deep that the points come to the belt in the back and front. There is a sash of blue knotted loosely, with the ends left long enough to fall to the hem of the skirt, and there are also pointed cuffs. The skirt is gathered all around on this frock which is designed for a girl of ten.

Plain rough serge trimmed with plaid is also fashionable for school frocks, and is thought to be more becoming. A pretty design is in dark blue, with full sleeveless waist of green and blue plaid cut out over the shoulders and showing a yoke of the blue. The sleeves are of the blue to match the yoke and skirt, and the only other plaid is a band around the skirt. Another style which is attractive is of dark blue serge with skirt trimmed with four rows of black braid. The skirt is gored all around. The waist is like a blouse, and opens in front to show a full vest of scarlet velvet; on either side of the front are small gilt buttons, and a lacing of black silk cord fastens around them and holds the fronts together. The waist has a stock collar and belt of the scarlet velvet.

The Russian blouse is to be the favorite jacket, all winter. Some have loose backs and some tight-fitting ones; but they all have the loose front, which droops over a belt curved to fit the figure and clasping in front under a fancy buckle. Some of them, too, are longer in front, even having quite long ends falling over the skirt. Others are made with no skirt portion at all; and each and every one is lined with silk of gorgeous hues and the finest quality.

For ladies who cannot, or ought not, to wear the baggy front, there are tight jackets in smooth finished kerseys and other cloths. These have tight-fitting backs and loose double-breasted fronts, finished with strapped seams and lined with exquisite silks. They are decidedly longer than those of last year, and sleeves are much less full.

Facts about babies seldom fail to claim the attention of the woman whose chief interest centers in a wee morsel of humanity of her own. Hence, for the benefit of the mother-reader, some baby averages are quoted, says the Christian Advocate. It must not be forgotten, however, by the anxious mother with her first little one that many a baby falls away above or away below the average progress of infants in general, and is healthy and hearty nevertheless.

The average weight at birth, it is said, is seven pounds, and the weight at the end of the first year is twenty-one pounds. The length of babies increases during the first year half an inch a month, while the weight increases a quarter pound a week. The average child holds up his head at three months, sits erect four months, is able to creep at eight months, walk with aid at eleven, and quite alone at fourteen.

A baby begins to imitate sounds at eight months. A baby never sheds tears until it is three or four months old, as the tear glands do not develop until then. The hair and eyes change

The Ambitious Wife



The ambitious wife always wants to please her husband and family with good food, but it is a task if she uses

Gold Medal Flour

It never fails in bread, pies, pastries, etc. Always white and well flavored and a barrel goes farther than any other kind. Your grocer keeps it. Have no other.

butter and lard mixed), rub up lightly with the hands, and again put through the sieve, pressing the last, heavier part through the fingers or hand. Now toss the mixture lightly about as when first putting in the baking-powder, and it will be found that the shortening is distributed with perfect evenness through the flour. Have ready a scant pint of sweet milk in a mixing-bowl, and into this put half of the flour. Beat hard for a few minutes, when the mixture will be as smooth as satin; add rapidly the rest of the flour, roll out quickly, cut (if for biscuits), and bake at once in a rather hot oven.

Some flours require more wetting than others, but the rule for guidance is "a dough as soft as can be handled." A little flour, more or less, will not spoil the general result if other directions are carefully followed. Sifting the flour after the shortening goes in, and beating the dough, produces a firmness of grain, an even lightness and whiteness not possible if these points are not observed.

The rich yellow pumpkins will soon be in season and will add materials to the housekeeper's stock from which she chooses a varied menu, says an exchange. A palatable way of serving it, and one which children find especially welcome is after this fashion: Pare the pumpkin, cut in small pieces, cover with cold water, stew until tender, press through a colander and measure. To each cupful of the smooth pumpkin use one cup milk, two well beaten eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon ground ginger. Mix well and bake until nicely browned in a baking dish or in cups.

Halibut Steak, Baked.—Secure two shapely steaks; wash and thoroughly dry them with a towel. Make a stuffing from a cupful of crumbs, table-spoonful of butter, table-spoonful of onion juice, one of chopped parsley, a dash of cayenne, quarter teaspoonful of black pepper, just a grating of nutmeg and half a teaspoonful of salt. Place one steak in the baking pan; lay carefully over it the stuffing and place above it the other steak. Put small pieces of butter over the top, and dust slightly with salt and pepper. Bake until a golden brown, about thirty minutes. Serve on a hot platter with a garnish of sliced lemon.

Pop Overs.—Beat two eggs, without separating, until thoroughly mixed; add one cup of milk. Put one cup

You Can Get Nothing Better Than the Best.

Miss Parlow, of the American Cooking School, who is a recognized authority on the subject, says

MAGEE
RANGES ARE THE BEST



They combine highest quality with lowest cost, and are made from the Cook's Standpoint. BOSTON HEATERS (warm air alone or in combination with hot water) are the perfection of furnace construction. We shall be glad to send you our circulars. Leading dealers keep the Magee.

THE MAGEE FURNACE COMPANY, 32, 34, 36, 38 UNION ST., BOSTON.

of flour into another bowl; add to it gradually the eggs and milk; beat until smooth. Strain through an ordinary gravy strainer. Put at once into greased hot gem pans, and bake in a moderately quick oven for forty-five minutes. If these are properly made and properly baked they should swell six times their original bulk, and may be used for breakfast or luncheon, or served with a liquid pudding sauce as a dessert. Whole wheat flour, if sifted three times, may be substituted for white flour. Iron gem-pans insure better results than those made of lighter metals.—Mrs. Rorer, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Squash Cakes.—Two cupfuls of boiled squash mashed and rubbed through a colander; three eggs, beaten light; two tablespoonfuls of cream; one tablespoonful of melted butter; about two tablespoonfuls of flour. Beat the eggs into the squash, then, slowly, the cream, the melted butter, salt to taste, and lastly the flour. Add this last cautiously, as some flour thickens more than others and in this case just enough is needed to hold the ingredients together. Cook as you would cakes, on a griddle, and serve very hot. They are eaten with butter, and as a vegetable.—Harper's Bazar.

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Cut this out and mail it to the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman, giving name and address, for one pack size of

WARD'S INODOROUS CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD.

ENOUGH FOR 50 PLANTS.

Your plants will blossom more full and remain longer in flower. The fragrance is increased and the leaves are much larger and of a rich, deep color.

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Illustrated with Over 60 Drawings by F. Oppen, the Greatest Comic Artist in New York.

Over 100,000 copies of the agents' edition in expensive binding were sold at \$2.50 each. This premium edition contains 374 pages, and gives all the reading matter and all the illustrations the same as the copies which sold at \$2.50 each. Over 200,000 copies of the premium edition have already been sold.

THERE IS A BUSHEL OF FUN IN EVERY CHAPTER.

Its Pictures are Just Killing

This book was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America. The book takes off Follies, Flirtations, Low-necked Dressing, Dudes, Pug-dogs, Tobogganing, and all the extremes of fashionable dissipation, in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking style.

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Woman's Home Companion

(FORMERLY LADIES' HOME COMPANION.)

This popular ladies' journal, now in its twenty-fourth year, is as readable and attractive as the best writers and artists can make it. It is an unrivaled high-class magazine of general and home literature, profusely illustrated with exquisite drawings.

The Woman's Home Companion has no equal in the excellence of its special departments devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Housekeeping, Floriculture, Talks with Girls, Mothers' Chat, Home Adornment, Children, etc. Of the noted writers who will contribute their best work to the columns of the Companion during the coming year we have space to name only a few: Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Josiah Allen's Wife, Ople Read, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julia Magruder, Ezekiel Butterworth, and many others. The Companion gives 24 to 32 pages, size 11 by 16 inches, each issue, printed on fine paper and put into a handsomely illustrated cover. Specimen copy free upon request.

To Boom Circulation We Make the Following Liberal Clubbing Offer:

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA, Agents sold them for \$2.50 each, but say \$1.00 AS A SPECIAL OFFER, WE WILL SEND THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN (Weekly) One Year, 1.00 All 3 for \$2.60 WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION One Year, Better than journals costing 2.00 NEVER WAS SO MUCH GIVEN FOR SO LITTLE MONEY. Total in Value, \$4.00

NOTICE.—When the above offer is accepted, no commission will be allowed and the names cannot be counted in a club toward a premium. All orders must be sent direct to the office of THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL OFFER: THE HOME COMPANION and "SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA" SENT FREE TO ANY ONE SENDING US A NEW PAID-UP ADVANCE SUBSCRIBER.



THE HORSE.

—It is seldom that a single groom has the care of so much speed as one upon J. Malcolm Forbes' stock farm. He has Nancy Hanks 2.04; Arion 2.07 3-4, and Bingen 2.12 1-2.

—Star Pointer, 1.59 1-4, having defeated every horse eligible to race with him and broken the two-minute mark is announced about to retire. He will, however, be sent against the high-wheel sulky mark of 2.06 and against the wagon record of 2.08 1-2.

—A little mare called Alcaldia, owned by Mr. Pierce of Boston is very prominent in racing circles this year. She has showed up well in every race in which she has started. At Hartford she won the 2.12 and 2.10 trotting events in one week. It is said that she is driven on an order wagon all winter.

—To keep horses in health there is nothing like late and early feeding, says an exchange. The long night fast, which is unnatural to the horse, who is a nocturnal feeder, is bad, and the going immediately into hard draught on a full stomach is worse. The man whose horses look best in condition, brightest in their skins and coats, and enjoy the greatest freedom from disease, is the man who is at the stable early in the morning—a full two hours before the horses are brought out to work.

—Secretary Wilson, it is reported, will make an effort through the agents of the department of agriculture, to bring our home breeders in touch with the foreign markets. Enquiries have come here recently from several European states to know what chance there would be here to obtain horses suitable for cavalry.

Secretary Wilson, it is stated, will receive reports from the countries needing stock, showing just what style of horse is in demand; and also reports from those countries likely to prove competitors with us in filling orders.

This much can be stated in advance with absolute assurance. The horse not wanted is a small, trotting-bred horse—long legged, light bodied, long coupled. If there is any place for such a horse off the race track, it is certainly not in cavalry service. Horses for this purpose do not need great speed, especially at the trot, but they do need above all stamina and constitution—good feet and legs and a good, heavy middle. Our ideal trotter reverses almost every canon of horse sense for hardness and endurance.—Farmer's Home.

—J. W. Titley of Chicora, Pa., who purchased Star Pointer as a yearling from H. P. Pointer of Tennessee, says: "Star was a natural trotter when a yearling. He never paced a step until the winter he was coming two years old, and about the first of April, 1891, he could wiggle about as fast as I could run down the quarter-stretch.

"Star was such a big, growly fellow that we didn't pay much attention to him. In fact, there were other colts at the farm that caught our fancy far more. But in June, 1891, he commenced to step, and we soon forgot the others. He took a record that year of 2.34 1-4, but could have gone several seconds faster. It was this same year that we gave Hal Braden a mark of 2.43 as a two-year old.

"As a three-year-old Star Pointer was stunted to a few mares, and the result was 11 colts, and, sir, at least half of them can pace in 2.25 at present, and a couple of them in 2.15.

"I am convinced that had we put hobbles on Star Pointer in the beginning to make him pace we would have spoiled him as a sensational race horse. But we didn't know anything about hobbles then, and were compelled to go slow. Mr. Heard of Meadville gave Star Pointer his early education. E. F. Geers developed his sensational speed, and McCleary piloted him the greatest mile of modern times."

The remarks of Mr. Titley about putting on hobbles are worthy the notice of men who are engaged in the business of raising trotters. It is better to let nature have its slow course, and the colt get some size, structure and strength, before artificial means are employed. Many a race horse, whether trotter or pacer, is ruined by over anxious methods. Star Pointer might have been a trotter of great repute if he had been allowed to run out until four years old and then had done slow work, like laboring on the farm.

Don't you believe that German Pest Moss is an economical and healthy horse bedding? Ask C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, to send you testimonials.

Weather and Crops.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27.

The crop season of 1897 is practically at an end. Some harvesting yet remains to be done, but in general all crops, except late fruit, are now secured. The week just closed has been favorable for gathering crops in many localities, while in others the reverse is true. The first killing frosts of the fall occurred in all interior sections on the 22d, the mercury falling below freezing at numerous places. All tender vegetation was killed, and late hardy crops were injured to some extent, although the majority of the latter were beyond damage.

On the whole the season has been disappointing and discouraging to farmers, yet some lines of farm produce have yielded very abundantly. The season opened early and with the best of promise, but unfavorable conditions soon developed and continued until nearly all classes of crops were beyond recovery. May and June were poor growing months, owing to excessive rains, low temperature and extreme cloudiness. Agricultural operations were suspended much of the time. July gave several days of warm, growing weather, followed by well remembered excessive rains, which did great damage by "drowning" plants, preventing harvesting of rye and hay, and causing potatoes to blight and rot. August conditions were nearly normal, but the damage of the early season could not be overcome.

Farmers who planted on dry ground will receive as much money as usual for their crops, but on low land much time and fertilizer has been wasted. A prominent feature of the season is the poor quality of most fruits; they generally lack both flavor and sugar. Apples are a very small crop, of poor quality; peaches a partial failure owing to blight; pears and plums large yield; grapes poor; berries, except strawberries, were abundant. Potatoes have turned out to be practically a failure. The first hay crop was large in bulk, but very badly damaged in harvesting. The crop of rowen was extra good. Pastures have held out in fine condition, and there has been no occasion for complaint of shortened winter supplies. The corn crop is light. Most of the ear corn matured, but did not fill out well. Silos were used to a great extent, and probably with profit. Grain crops have been abundant, but off in quality, although oats were good and rye fair. Vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, etc., have not done well in general. Onions are also below the average.

The season is closing with fine weather. Fall seeding is well along, and the top of the ground is in good shape. Feed is good, and stock in excellent condition. Farmers are hopeful.—J. W. Smith, Section Director, Boston, Mass.

Rambouillet Sheep.

This breed is being highly recommended by some authorities for New England farms, as an excellent general purpose sheep. They unite a large mutton carcass with fleece of long, fine staple wool, and have great endurance. The Rambouillet or French Merino originated from an importation of about four hundred selected head of Spanish Merino into France in 1786. These were placed on the farm of Louis XIV. at Rambouillet, from which they took their name. In breeding from these the French aimed to produce sheep which should not only retain the fine fleece of the Spanish Merino, but should also make good mutton sheep, and in this they have been very successful, producing mutton males weighing 250 to 300 pounds, and females 150 to 200 pounds. Some people consider the Rambouillet suitable for early lambs, as the ewes show a disposition to couple earlier in the fall than the English breeds, but they are not recommended for this purpose by other authorities except as a cross upon black faced sheep.

She Corrected the Professor.

A college professor, who prided himself on his correct English, heard his wife remark: "I intended to tell Jane to bring a fresh bucket of water." "You doubtless mean a bucket of fresh water," corrected the Professor. "I wish you would pay some little attention to your rhetoric. Your mistakes are curious." A few moments later the Professor said: "My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock." "Ah," she replied quietly, "you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock. If I were to hang it over the clock, we could not tell the time. I wish you would be more careful with your rhetoric, my dear, your mistakes are curious."

And the Professor became all at once very interested in his book.

Wataquottoc Farm, BOLTON, MASS.

A. J. C. C. Jerseys, bulls, cows, heifers and calves for sale by JOHN A. & PAUL CUNNINGHAM. Mention Mass. Ploughman

THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT. REFLECT!!

THE MASSES HUMBLED! So they buy inferior and dangerous soaps to procure WORTHLESS presents, or else the dealer THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. If you want the BEST and PUREST soap, BUY the famous WELCOME and the superior WHITE CREST Soaps. THEY HAVE NO EQUAL and will not injure the finest fabric or skin. Made by CURTIS DAVIS & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Why Leaves Fall in Autumn.

The plant is a most delicately self-regulating organism. It cannot increase the water-supply, but it may and does decrease the evaporating surface by casting or shedding the leaves, a reaction which it exhibits to other conditions as well. Like the true seaman, however, the plant does not shorten sail by cutting away its canvas, but, a deliberate and well-timed series of processes, withdraws all of the substances from the leaf which may be useful to it back into its body before it discards the empty sheets of cells and woody fibres of the petiole and lamina.

Before proceeding to a description of the mechanism of leaf-fall it may be well to call attention to the popular and erroneous idea that the coloring and casting of autumnal leaves are due to the action of frost. It is true that the phenomena of autumnal leaf-fall are due to low temperatures, but, as may be seen from the above, the defoliation of the plant is not a reaction to the cold, but is an adjustment to the limited water-supply furnished by the chilled roots. The reduction of the water-supply and the beginning of the processes leading to defoliation occur a long time before the temperature of the air is depressed to the freezing-point or the formation of frost. The influence of low temperatures upon the plants is illustrated by the manner in which leaves of tobacco and melon plants blacken and die as the result of cool nights before the occurrence of frost. These plants transpire a relatively large amount of water from the broad leaves, and if the temperature of the soil descends to forty degrees Fahrenheit, the roots are unable to take up the necessary supply of water, and the leaves are literally dried out, though they are incorrectly described as frozen or frosted by gardeners.—Harper's Magazine.

A Staunch Vessel.

The American-built bark True Love is probably the oldest vessel afloat and in service, although at present she is used only as a coal hulk. She is now 133 years old, having been built in Philadelphia in 1764.

When the True Love was built on the banks of the Delaware she was the largest vessel of commerce that the Delaware had ever floated, being 96 feet 8 inches over all. The following year she sailed from Philadelphia, and so far as known never returned to her native waters until Aug. 22, 1873. She was then 109 years old, and in such a good state of preservation that she made a good passage from Livigt, Greenland, with a cargo of kylvite, her master being Capt. Thomas Nathaniel. Shortly afterward she sailed to London and soon was turned into a coal hulk.

The True Love has outlived all other vessels of her class, or any other, and indicates that her creators were master shipbuilders, for when here in October, 1873, she was passed after having been surveyed by the American Lloyds. Her dimensions are: Length, 96 feet 8 inches; beam, 26 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet; registered tons burden, 296. Although she has an English register, and so far as known has always been in trade under the English flag, she still reflects credit upon the American workmanship that prevailed upon the Delaware in the middle of the last century.

Berry Work for October.

The condition of the berry plant at the close of the growing season is a certain indication of the product the following year. Let us examine: Is the foliage free from rust and blight? Is the cane mature and well ripened? Is it stocky and well supplied with strong vigorous buds? Is it free from spot, speck and blight? Are the roots light, fibrous and strong? Is the pith, the vital or essential part of the plant, bright, fresh and firm. If so, we are assured that with a fair season and proper winter protection, a full crop may be expected.

In many localities I fear berry canes, now so promising, are greatly injured by early spring frosts, severely freezing the young shoots when but a few inches high. This injury is observed only in the pith, the life marrow being dark and shrunken, a few inches above the ground, the cane above and below showing a fine vigorous growth. Canes so affected are almost certain to mature no fruit the coming season. Examine them closely.

In any event it is important to save all good canes by most thorough winter protection. This is best done by bending bushes to the ground and covering with fresh earth. The process has been described many times, but needs to be

repeated. It should be understood that roots of plants are very flexible and may be turned and doubled in any direction. Now in laying bushes down for the winter the bending must be in the root, and below the surface of the ground. It is not at all difficult but simply requires a little care and practice.

This method of protection is given at an expense of seven or eight dollars per acre. There is no doubt as to the great advantage of such protection, and it should be practised in all latitudes where the thermometer ever reaches ten below zero. Never attempt to grow berries in northern climates without winter protection.

It may be done any time after frosts and before the ground freezes. Select a time when there is no frost in ground or bush, remove two or three inches of earth from base of hill, gather the canes in close form, with a wide fork or well protected hands, and bend gently in direction to be laid, while second party inserts fork near opposite base or with foot pressed firmly against the hill; it is forced to the bending only in the root and covered with earth, the top of succeeding hill resting along the side of preceding hill.—M. A. Thayer, in the Country Gentleman.

Plenty of Soup.

A young cockney couple went to Paris to spend their honeymoon, and put up at a fashionable hotel, is the way F. L. S. begins a yarn in the Atlanta Constitution.

On sitting down to their first dinner, and not knowing any French, the cockney took up the bill, pointed to the first item thereon.

The waiter promptly brought soup, to which full justice was done. He then pointed to the second item.

The waiter looked surprised, but brought two more plates of soup.

Not waiting to show his ignorance of French, he and his bride soon disposed of the two plates of soup, although the effect was very filling.

Thinking to strike something solid, the cockney pointed to the fifth line on the bill. This time the waiter fairly started, but, obeying orders, brought two more plates of soup.

Accepting their fate with calm dignity, they also disposed of the third lot.

"Well, Jennie," said he, "I think we've had enough soup to get along without meat; suppose we slip down to the pastry!"

Approved in each case. Bound not to make any mistake this time, the cockney then expressed his desire to be served with the last item on the bill.

The garcon (waiter) shrugged his shoulders and as quick as lightning placed before them a bundle of tooth-picks.

A GOOD THING

FOR WOMEN TO REMEMBER.

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham they are communicating with a woman—a woman whose experience in treating a woman's ills is greater than that of any physician—male or female. A woman can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate her private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they should have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price they can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician living. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit. Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only, thus has been established the external confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken and has induced more than 100,000 sufferers to write her for advice during the last four months. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take the advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BROCKTON

New England's Greatest Carnival.

FAIR

Features to Please Everybody.

Oct. 6, 7, 8 & 9.

THE GRANGE.

Old Colony Pomona met with Hanson Grange September 25th. Business meeting at 11 A. M. Dinner was served to about 125 patrons. Public meeting at 2 o'clock, with the following programme: Singing by the Grange; Essay, "How to make the Grange a Success," Brother C. C. Tinkham of Nantasket; piano duet, Sisters Holmes and Norton of Hanson; reading, Sister Thomas of Bridgewater; song, Sister Holmes of Hanson; reading, an original poem written by Sister McRoberts of Hanson; address, subject, "Individual Responsibility and Effort," Brother Simons of Middleboro. The fifth degree was conferred in the evening on a class of twenty-nine. The officers of the Old Colony Pomona conferred the fifth degree on a class of thirty-two at Mattapoisett, September 17th.

Stoughton Grange.

At the regular meeting of Stoughton Grange, last Monday evening, about one hundred members were present. The various chairs were all filled by ladies, with Miss Mattie Sawyer as master and she handled the gavel in a most "masterful" manner.

It was voted to have the annual Grange Fair Thursday and Friday, October 14 and 15. Brothers Lamb and Maxwell were appointed reception committee to the State Grange which is to be held in Brockton. The regular business being transacted the meeting was turned into the hands of the Worthy Lecturer, and the following very interesting programme was rendered, showing that the ladies of the grange are capable of producing a fine entertainment at short notice.

The first number was a piano duet, by Misses Flora Goldsmith and Martha Ayers, followed by a reading by Mrs. Southworth; vocal duet by Misses Blanche and Alice Vanston, and a laughable dialogue, entitled "Making Potato Pudding," by Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Griggs and Miss Vanston; song, Mrs. Holmes; reading, Mrs. Tilden; duet, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Goldsmith; and then came the "Visitors from Klondike," which consisted of several ladies dressed to represent gold hunters in the Klondike, with abbreviated skirts, fur coats, rubber boots and numerous parcels strapped on their backs, all appropriately labeled. This caused much merriment, and they had to march in the second time before the audience was satisfied. A piano duet by Mrs. Farrell and Mrs. Ripley, a piano solo by Alice Vanston, and a solo by Mrs. Rogers, finished a very delightful programme, after which all adjourned to the banquet hall, where sandwiches, coffee, ice cream and cake were served. The "I told you so" expression of the ladies would indicate that the gentlemen will have to hustle two weeks from Monday night, when they furnish the entertainment.

E. L. HOPKINS.

Rebellious four-year-old Tommy sat on the bottom step of the back stairs kicking his fat little legs and refusing utterly to obey his father, who had told him to go up stairs several times in increasing degrees of severity. After a few moments of ominous waiting his exasperated parent picked him up somehow suddenly, set him down very firmly on a chair in his room, and then went out and shut the door. Silence reigned. Not a sound from him for at least half an hour. Then the door opened and a sweet little voice called out, "Papa, have you got over your tantrums yet, for I should like to come down?"—The Pathfinder.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

FOR 1897.

We shall be glad to receive information from secretaries relative to the dates of holding. Fairs not included in the following list.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brockton, Brockton.....Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, Northampton.....Oct. 6, 7
Worcester North-west, Athol.....Oct. 5, 6, 7

MAINE.

Lincoln Co. Agricultural, Damariscotta.....Oct. 5, 7
Sagadahoc Agricultural, Topsham.....Oct. 12, 13, 14

CONNECTICUT.

Danbury, Danbury.....Oct. 4-9
Hartford, Hartford.....Oct. 5
Killingworth, Killingworth.....Oct. 6
Simsbury, Simsbury.....Oct. 6
Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs.....Oct. 5-7
Wolcott, Wolcott.....Oct. 13

VERMONT.

Brandon, Brandon.....Oct. 5, 6

SPRINGER BROTHERS

SPECIAL FALL ANNOUNCEMENT. All our former customers, as well as ladies who have never yet visited our establishment, are invited to call early and make their selections from our New and Elegant Stock of Capes, Coats, Russian Blouses, Furs, Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists, Petticoats, Waterproofs, Etc..... SPRINGER BROS., The Leading Cloth, Suit and Fur House. 500 Washington St.

Teachers Wanted!

Union Teachers' Agencies of America.

REV. L. D. BASS, D. D., Manager. Pittsburgh, Pa., Toronto, Can., New Orleans, La., New York, N. Y., Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Denver, Colorado. There are thousands of positions to be filled during the school term, caused by resigning teachers in every part of the U. S. and Canada, as over 94 per cent of those who resign before August secured positions. One fee registers in 9 offices. Address all Applications to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Go to Taunton.

The annual winter meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture is to be held this year at Taunton. The care and attention which the board bestows every year upon these meetings should elicit the hearty approval of farmers throughout the State and this approval should be manifested by a large attendance.

The meetings are always highly educational and interesting and the record of them given in the annual reports is conclusive evidence of their value. These reports, since 1866, or thereabouts, form an agricultural library of no slight importance and a complete set of them is to be prized. It is an interesting question how many persons possess a complete file of these reports. I know of but one, Charles O. Ellis, of Scituate. The point I want to emphasize is this, that the Board should be encouraged this year by a phenomenal attendance to testify appreciation of its services.

Norwell, Mass.

BITS OF FUN.

Bobbie: Ethel, mamma has just promised me something nice and warm. Give me half your candy and you can have it. Ethel: Here's the candy. Now what is it? Bobbie (munching): A spanking.—Life.

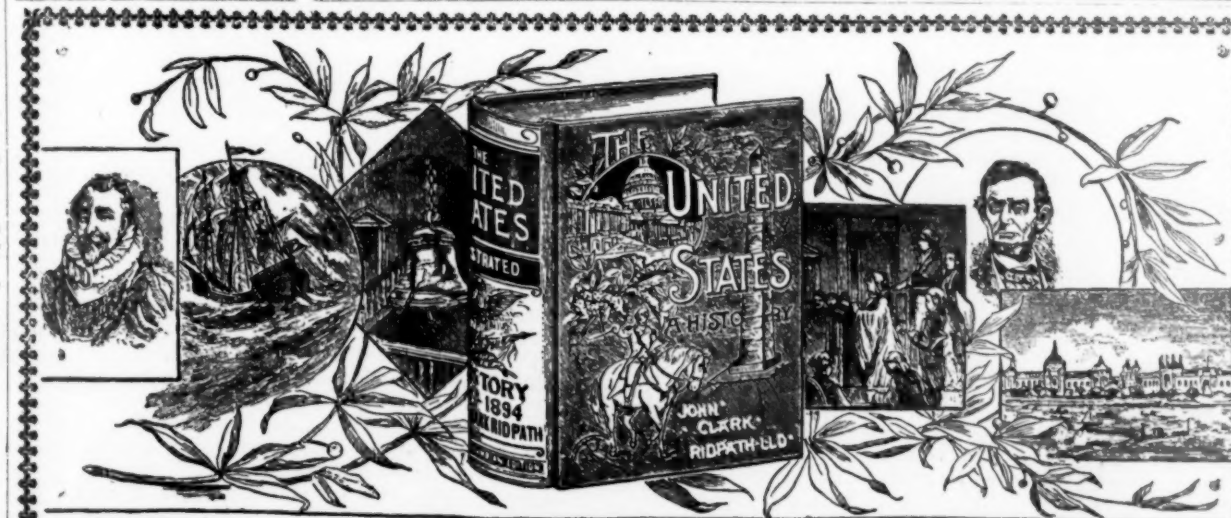
"How do you know that his love dream is over?" "Because I heard him tell Hetty, as they left church last night, that he knew a shorter way of reaching her home than the route they had been taking."—Detroit Free Press.

The Lady of the House: Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss? Tramp (from Boston): Madam, not to evade your question at all, may I ask of what practical utility moss is to a man in my condition?

Rebellious four-year-old Tommy sat on the bottom step of the back stairs kicking his fat little legs and refusing utterly to obey his father, who had told him to go up stairs several times in increasing degrees of severity. After a few moments of ominous waiting his exasperated parent picked him up somehow suddenly, set him down very firmly on a chair in his room, and then went out and shut the door. Silence reigned. Not a sound from him for at least half an hour. Then the door opened and a sweet little voice called out, "Papa, have you got over your tantrums yet, for I should like to come down?"—The Pathfinder.

ARE YOU GOING?

Of course you are going to the Brockton Fair. Nearly every one does, and you will want to go to see the fun. Remember the dates, October 6, 7, 8 and 9.



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